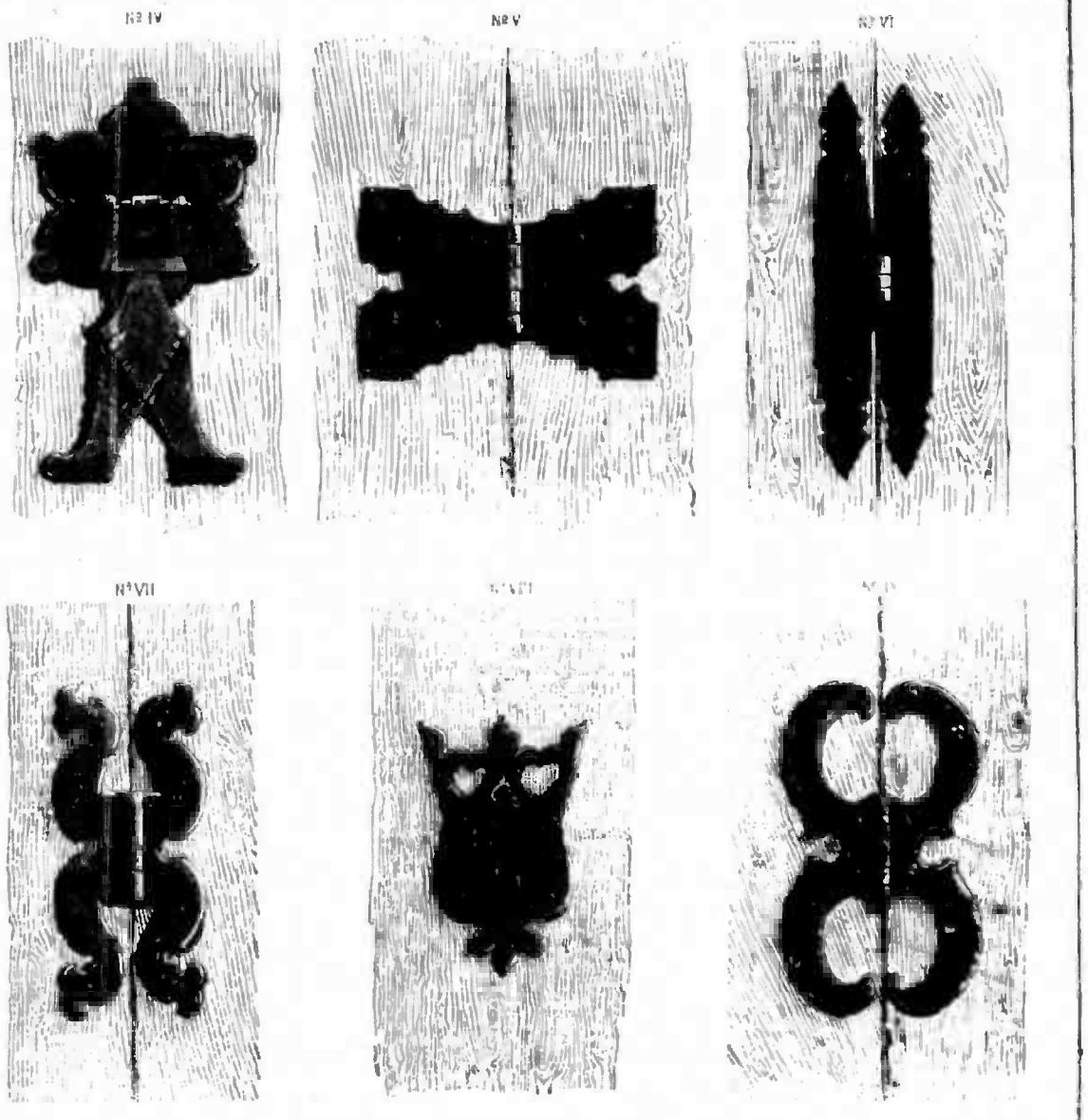
EXAMPLES OF ANCIENT IRONWORK.



EXAMPLES OF OLD IRON-WORK.

Last week our number contained three engravings of ancient escutcheons: we now lay before our readers six examples of hinges, &c., equally good and simple.

No. 4. Handle, from a cabinet.
No. 5. Hinge, Stanton Church, Suffolk.
No. 6. Hinge, St. Michael's Church, St. Alban's.
No. 7. Hinge at a church at Rochester.
No. 8. Escutcheon at Westminster Abbey.
No. 9. Hinge at Perrivale Church, Middlesex.

Fall of a Suspension Bridge.—The Micklewood suspension bridge, "erected," according to the *Scottish Railway Gazette*, "on the thrust and tension principle, the same as that which sustains the Conway tube," fell into the Forth on Monday week. The span of the bridge was 101 feet, and it was made of timber: to the spread of dry-rot the fall is attributed. "Slight symptoms of the decay were observed" on the Saturday previous to the fall, but it was not until too late that the further extension of the rot was ascertained.

VENTILATION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES IN AMERICA.

We have before us reports and other documents which shew that in the city of Boston the authorities, having satisfied themselves of the necessity of having fresh air, have been expending a large sum of money in ventilating all the city school-houses. The reports are very interesting, as shewing how thoroughly the necessity for this step has come home to our transatlantic brethren. There is much to do in this respect in England. Many of our national and other free schools are nurseries of disease.

The committee appointed to examine the Boston school-houses propose "the following as an outline of the best general plan for warming and ventilating the school-houses.

1. The air must be taken from a pure source and from the higher parts of the building, if any impurities are found to exist near the surface of the ground.

2. In order to ensure a constant and abundant supply, the air-shaft, when carried above the building, must be surmounted with a cowl or hood of some kind, with its mouth turned *towards the wind*.

3. The fresh air should in all cases be carried entirely beneath the furnace. If the cellar is wet and the situation low, the underground culvert, or channel, should be of brick, laid in cement.

4. The furnace-chamber should be so large that it can be entered at any time, without the necessity of taking down walls, for the purpose of repairs, or to observe the temperature. A large earthern pan for the evaporation of water should not be omitted. This should be kept perfectly clean, and the water required to be frequently changed.

5. A thermometer should be constantly at hand, and the temperature in the warm-air chamber should never be allowed to exceed that of boiling water. A still lower temperature is often desirable. If this point is secured, the hot air can be conducted with perfect safety into any part of the building.

6. The openings for the admission of the warm air into the rooms, should be as numerous as possible. The long platform occupied by the teachers might be made an excellent diffusing surface.

7. Openings of ample size must be made in the highest points of the ceiling, to be con-

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